

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

APPLICANTS:

Moe et al.

GROUP ART UNIT:

3644

SERIAL NO.:

10/615,673

FILING DATE:

October 15, 2001

EXAMINER:

Dinh, Tien Quang

TITLE:

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR NOISE ABATEMENT AND ICE

PROTECTION OF AN AIRCRAFT ENGINE NACELLE INLET LIP

Mail Stop Appeal Brief – Patents Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

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October 23, 2006

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32,439

Louis S. Sorell
Attorney Name

PTO Registration No.

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SUPPLEMENTAL REPLY BRIEF

This Supplemental Reply Brief is submitted in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 41.43(b) and in response to the second "Examiner's Answer" (understood by Applicants' attorneys to be a Supplemental Examiner's Answer pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 41.43(a)) mailed on October 4, 2006, in response to the Reply Brief filed on June 30, 2006. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge undersigned counsel's deposit account number 06-0923 with reference to docket number 104874-142119 to cover any additional fees required fee for the filing of this Supplemental Reply Brief.

Supplemental Reply Brief U.S. Serial No. 10/615,673 Attorney Docket No. 104874-142119 Page 2 of 8

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STATUS OF CLAIMS

The application as filed contained Claims 1-20. During prosecution, Claims 14, 15, and 17-20 were cancelled. Pending Claims 1-13 and 16 have been finally rejected and are the subject of this appeal.

GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The grounds of rejection to be reviewed are as follows:

Claims 1-9 and 16 stand finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable as obvious over U.S. Patent No. 4,291,079 to Hom et al. (hereinafter "Hom") or U.S. Patent No. 5,653,836 to Mnich et al. (hereinafter "Mnich") in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,800,121 to Dean et al. (hereinafter "Dean").

Claims 10-13 stand finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable as obvious over Hom and Mnich in view of Dean and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4, 514,619 to Kugelman et al. (hereinafter "Kugelman") or U.S. Patent No. 4,036,457 to Volkner et al. (hereinafter "Volkner").

ARGUMENT

For reasons set forth below, Appellants respectfully appeal the final rejection of Claims 1-13 and 16. In the ensuing argument, we address each of the Examiner's grouped rejections in turn.

1. Claims 1-9 and 16 constitute nonobvious subject matter and are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Hom or Mnich in view of Dean.

Independent Claim 1 is directed to an acoustic panel for use in the inlet lip portion (exemplified by (20) in Figures 1 and 2A) of a gas turbine engine nacelle (exemplified by (21) in Figures 1 and 2A). The acoustic panel (exemplified by (104) in Figures 2A and 2B) includes a solid back skin (exemplified by (109) in Figures 2A and 2B), an acoustically permeable front skin (exemplified by (110) in Figures 2A and 2B), a honeycomb cell structure (exemplified by (108) in Figures 2A and 2B) located between the front skin and back skin, and an ice protection system which includes an acoustically permeable and electrically and thermally conductive structure (exemplified by (112) in Figures 2A and 2B), which includes means for connection to an electrical power source, in which the ice protection system is thermally insulated from the permeable front skin.

Claims 2-9 are ultimately dependent from and therefore incorporate the limitations of Claim 1.

Independent Claim 16 is directed to an inlet lip (exemplified by (20) in Figures 1 and 2A) for an aircraft gas turbine engine nacelle (exemplified by (21) in Figures 1 and 2A). The inlet lip includes an acoustic panel (exemplified by (104) in Figures 2A and 2B) which includes a solid back skin (exemplified (109) in Figures 2A and 2B), an acoustically permeable front skin (exemplified by (110) in Figures 2A and 2B), a honeycomb cell structure therebetween (exemplified by (108) in Figures 2A and 2B), and an ice protection system which includes an acoustically permeable and electrically and thermally conductive structure (exemplified by (112) in Figures 2A and 2B) in electrical connection to an electric power source, in which the ice protection system is thermally insulated from the permeable front skin.

Supplemental Reply Brief U.S. Serial No. 10/615,673 Attorney Docket No. 104874-142119 Page 5 of 8

The Examiner has asserted that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention of the subject matter of Claims 1-9 and 16 would have found these claims obvious in view of the combined teachings of Hom or Mnich in view of Dean. Hom, Mnich and Dean are discussed in detail in the Amended Appeal Brief dated February 10, 2006 ("the Amended Appeal Brief").

As set for in the Amended Appeal Brief and the Reply Brief dated June 30, 2006 ("the Reply Brief"), the Examiner has failed to establish the *prima facie* obviousness of Claims 1-9 and 16. In the second "Examiner's Answer" mailed on October 4, 2006 (referred to herein as "the Supplemental Examiner's Answer"), the Examiner has now asserted that one skilled in the art would be motivated to combine the noise attenuating acoustic panels of Hom or Mnich with the ice protection system of Dean because "one skilled in the art would want to use as many systems if desired to protect the aircraft. This would be prime motivation to use an ice protection system in Hom or Mnich's system." Supplemental Examiner's Answer, p. 2 (emphasis added).

However, it is respectfully submitted that the Examiner's position that the "prime motivation" of one skilled in the art to combine the teachings of Dean and Hom or Mnich is that such a person "would want to use" the ice protection system of Dean in combination with the noise attenuating acoustic panels of Hom or Mnich is insufficient to establish the requisite objective reason as to why one skilled in the art would make such a combination. It is axiomatic that the mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious <u>unless</u> the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. See MPEP § 2143.01 at p. 2100-128 (Rev. 5, August 2006) (emphasis in original and citation omitted). Moreover, to establish prima facie obviousness based upon the assertion that the references relied upon teach that all aspects of the claimed invention were individually known in the art, the Examiner must provide some objective reason to combine the teachings of the references. See id. In other words, there must be some suggestion or motivation to combine the teachings of the references, and in addition, there must be a reasonable expectation of success resulting from the combination. See, e.g., In re Koztrab, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370, 55 U.S.P.Q.2d 1313, 1316 (Fed. Cir. 2000) (to establish obviousness, there must be some suggestion, motivation, or teaching of the desirability of making the specific claimed combination). The teaching or suggestion to make the asserted combination and the reasonable expectation of

Supplemental Reply Brief U.S. Serial No. 10/615,673 Attorney Docket No. 104874-142119 Page 6 of 8

success must both be found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, not based on Appellants' disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

Moreover, the Examiner states that the requisite motivation to combine the ice protection system of Dean with the noise attenuating acoustic panels of Hom or Mnich has been established merely because "[b]y clearly using an ice protection system in Hom or Mnich's system, this will prevent the potentially disastrous crash of the aircraft [and] would motivate one skilled in the art to use the ice protection system [of Dean]." Supplemental Examiner's Answer, p. 2. Thus, the Examiner is impermissibly substituting *the general understanding* that an aircraft ice protection system is desirable for *the requisite teaching or suggestion* to combine the ice protection system of Dean with the noise attenuation acoustic panels of Hom or Mnich.

The Examiner has again failed to explain why one of ordinary skill in the art would seek to combine an ice protection system used on a solid surface such as an aircraft wing (as in Dean) on perforated acoustic panels (as in Hom and Mnich). Accordingly, in view of the failure of the teachings of the cited prior art to suggest the combination of Hom or Mnich with Dean, it is repectfully submitted that the Examiner is impermissibly employing hindsight in combining the acoustic panels of Hom or Mnich and the ice protection system of Dean. *See, e.g., In re Skoll*, 523 F.2d 1392, 1396, 187 U.S.P.Q. 481, 484 (CCPA 1975) (the prior art references, viewed by themselves and not in retrospect, must suggest doing what the applicant had done). One cannot "import hindsight into the obviousness determination by using the invention as a roadmap to find its prior art components." *Princeton Biochemicals Inc. v. Beckman Coulter Inc.*, 411 F.3d 1332, 75 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051 (Fed. Cir. 2005).

In addition, even if one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the acoustic panels of Hom or Mnich with the ice protection of Dean, there is no teaching or suggestion that the multi-layered, insulated structure of Dean could successfully be employed as an acoustically permeable structure. In fact, such a combination would impermissibly change the basic principle of operation of Dean, which is the use of its multi-layered ice protection system on a solid surface such as wing skin (10), not a perforated or acoustically permeable structure as disclosed by Hom or Mnich. *See In re Ratti*, 270 F.2d 810, 813, 123 U.S.P.Q. 349, 352 (CCPA 1959).

Supplemental Reply Brief U.S. Serial No. 10/615,673 Attorney Docket No. 104874-142119 Page 7 of 8

Moreover, as noted at paragraph [0009] of the specification as filed, the prior art hot air aircraft de-icing systems are incompatible with the relatively low temperature capability adhesively bonded honeycomb noise abatement structures (such as the acoustic panels of Hom and Mnich). Thus, there is a long-felt but unsolved need in the art for providing a de-icing system which is compatible with the relatively low temperature capability of adhesively bonded honeycomb noise abatement structures. The present invention as set forth in Claims 1-9 and 16 satisfies this long-felt but unsolved need, and therefore is nonobvious in view of the prior art.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons discussed above, the Examiner's rejection fails to satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 103, and Claims 1-9 and 16 are nonobvious in view of the cited prior art.

2. Claims 10-13 constitute nonobvious subject matter and are patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103 (a) over Hom or Mnich in view of Dean, further in view of Kugelman or Volkner.

Claims 10-13 directly or indirectly depend from Claim 1 and include all the limitations thereof. As discussed above, Claim 1 is patentable over Hom or Mnich and Dean. Kugelman or Volkner do not cure the deficiencies of Hom or Mnich and Dean, because neither teach an ice protection system that has an acoustically permeable structure. Accordingly, Claims 10-13 are nonobvious in view of the cited prior art.

Supplemental Reply Brief U.S. Serial No. 10/615,673 Attorney Docket No. 104874-142119 Page 8 of 8

In view of the arguments above, together with the arguments prviously submitted in Appellants' Amended Appeal Brief and Reply Brief, Appellants respectfully submit that Claims 1-13 and 16 are patentable and urge the Board to reverse all of the Examiner's rejections as to each of these claims.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: October 23, 2006

Louis S. Sorell (Reg. No. 32,439) Lindsey A. Repose (Reg. No. 54,395)

GOODWIN PROCTER LLP

599 Lexington Avenue

New York, New York 10022

(212) 459-7421

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TRANSMITTAL FORM

Application Number 10/615,673 Filing Date October 15, 2001 First Named Inventor Moe Art Unit 3644 **Examiner Name** Tien Quang Dinh Attorney Docket Number

104874-142119

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ENCLOSURES (Check all that apply)									
V	Fee Transmittal Form Fee Attached		Drawing(s) Figs. 6A-6D and 7 Licensing-related Papers				Appea	After Allowance Communication to TC Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences	
	Amendment/Reply After Final Affidavits/declaration(s) Extension of Time Request Express Abandonment Request Information Disclosure Statement (Supplemental)		Petition Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Address Terminal Disclaimer Request for Refund CD, Number of CD(s) Landscape Table on CD Appeal Communication to TC (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief) Proprietary Information Status Letter Other Enclosure(s) (please Identified below):				etary Information Letter Enclosure(s) (please Identify		
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Signat	Signature 2.3.40								
Printed name Louis S. Sorell									
Date	Date October 23, 2006		Reg. No. 32,			32,4	,439		
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Total Sheets

Extra Sheets

Number of each additional 50 or fraction thereof Fee Paid (\$) (round up to a whole number) x / 50 = - 100 = 4. OTHER FEE(S) Fees Paid (\$) Non-English Specification, \$130 fee (no small entity discount) Other (e.g., late filing surcharge):

SUBMITTED BY			
Signature	MANIM	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent) 32,439	Telephone 212-459-7421
Name (Print/Type)	Louis S. Sorell		Date October 23, 2006

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